THE N°. 86.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

TUESDAY, *December* 16, 1746.

To the Publisher of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Oh! is there not some Patriot, in whose Power
That best, that God-like Luxury is plac'd,
Of blissing Thousands, Thousands yet unborn,
Thro' late Posterity? Some large of Soul!
To cheer dejected Industry? To give
A double Harvest to the pining Swain,
And teach the lab'ring Hand the Sweets of Toil?
Thompson's SEASONS.

SIR,

AS this is but an Infant Country, and upon the Increase, I, who am a Well-wisher to the People and Constitution, think I may do some Good by communicating the following Thoughts to the Public; they may probably tend to promote a Spirit of Industry, which is very beneficial to a Government, or People, where it subsists.

IDLENESS is the Spring of numberless Evils, which harrass human Nature; it is the Parent of Poverty and Indigence, which beget Envy, Murmur, and Complaint; and these, by Degrees, may ripen into popular Clamour and Sedition. The idle Multitude is always a proper Tool in the Hands of Faction, to disturb the public Peace, and involve a Nation in Misery and Ruin: Even Pride itself, that Bane of Society, that Spring of Ambition, is nurfed and cherished by Idleness. Idleness teems with Vice, and brings forth Distress and Misery, it's certain Effects. Wherever Idleness reigns, few and wretched are the Peoples; and as Wealth and Numbers, the Strength and Happiness of a Nation, are increased by Industry, so Depopulation and Poverty, and whatever renders a Nation despicable, may be said to flow from Idleness.

MAN is naturally an active Being; and, when not usefully employed, rarely avoids doing Mischief to himself or others. 'Tis our necessary Duty, as well as Interest, to be industrious: Nature abounds with Materials; our Labour and Industry are required to fit them for our Use. One who labours not for his own Subsistance, [illegible] eat the Bread of others; and therefore, as an Invader of his Neighbour's Property, he is little better than a Thief or a Robber.

A STATE remarkable for Wealth and Numbers of People, where the Rights and Liberties of the Subject are secured by good Laws, where Equality is preserved, as much as the Nature and Security of Property will permit; where Men enjoy [illegible] of such Opinions as disturb not the Peace of Society, nor the common Interest of their Neighbours; and where Industry, and common Concern for the public Interest, is encouraged, by a mild, equal, and impartial Administration, such a Nation must be ever esteemed and feared by [illegible] States; it's Alliance will be courted, it's Enmity dreaded; it will be successful in foreign Negotiations; it's Treaties, once concluded, will not be readily violated; nor will War be unreasonably undertaken against it, where such effective Means do subsist, to chastise a faithless Ally, or bring an obstinate Foe to Reason.

UNDER an *arbitrary Government*, Idleness is unavoidable. The Breath of Tyranny, like Poison or the Plague, blasts every Thing that is beneficial to Mankind. Where the Subject's Property is liable to the violent or unjust Seizure of an *arbitrary Prince*, or his more arbitrary *Officers* and *Servants*, few will carry their Industry further than to supply the bare Necessaries of Life: No Man will labour for the Gain of another; nor will any desire to be wealthy, to become the Butt of Envy, or a Prey to the Avarice of a rapacious *Minister*. Few Men, indeed, chuse to live under such Governments, nor do many stay, that can safely or conveniently withdraw themselves; hence those fine Countries in the World, where *absolute Power* is established, are at this Day mere Deserts: But in free Countries, where the Property of the Subject is secured by the same Laws, that ascertain and measure the Power of the *civil Magistrate*, Men are encouraged to Industry; because they are assured of reaping the Fruits of their Labours: Where these Motives to Industry subsist, the Fund for carrying it on will never fail; the more expensive Utensils of Life will always multiply with an Increase of Wealth, the diligent Poor will be employed, who earn their Bread from the Hands of the Rich, whose Wealth at the same Time grows by the Labour of the Poor; and wherever easy Bread is gained by Labour, and Liberty of Conscience is established by public Authority, the People will multiply, increase, and flourish; so that *Wealth* and *Numbers* do, by the sole Medium of *Industry*, subsist and increase each other.

THE lower Class of Mankind, when profitably employed, are in every Country it's Strength and Source of Wealth: but, when idle, they are a Burden, a dead Weight, and a Draw-back, on all it's Affairs. The Laborious, who subsist by their Labour, are contented, peaceable, chearful, tractable, and good Subjects; obedient to Laws, tenaceous of Liberty, and incapable of Servitude: If the public Peace is in Danger at home, or the common Safety threatened from Abroad, they chearfully expose their Lives in Defence of *Liberty*, *Property*, and their *Country*; pay Taxes, rationally laid on, in Proportion to every Man's [illegible] Ability, they chearfully submit to; and are as good Soldiers as Subjects, they are content with their Pay, submissive to Discipline, patient of Labour, and brave to face Danger; when they have done their Duty, they willingly lay down their Arms, and return again to their Industry, whereby they subsist without servile Dependence, and enjoy the Sweets of Peace with the greatest Relish, after having experienced the Miseries and Fatigues of War.

AN idle People, on the other hand, are poor and indigent, and must be maintained at the Expence of others, either by a slavish Dependence on the Rich, Theft, Robbery, or Begging; they are discontented, turbulent, mutinous; insensible of Liberty, as they enjoy none; fond of Sedition and Tumult, in Hopes of Booty; disobedient to Laws, as they live by no Rule; and,

by

by Habit, base, servile, and dishonest; incapable of Good, prone to Mischief, and prompt Instruments of Cruelty and Oppression; their Obedience can only be obtained through base Fear; hence a Necessity for standing Forces to overawe them. If forced into the Army, they prove as bad Soldiers as Subjects; ready to desert, as they have no Country which they can properly call their own; quick to turn their Backs upon an Enemy, as they have neither Honour, Liberty, nor Property, to lose by a disgraceful Flight. They are oppressive and insolent Masters; submissive, false, faithless, and fawning Servants; in peaceable Times unwilling to lay down their Arms, as knowing no other Way of living.

While the People are suffered to be idle, no State can preserve it's Liberty; those who have no Property of their own, must live by base Dependence, and neither can nor will defend the Liberty of others, as they have none themselves: Therefore it ought to be the principal Care of every Administration, to keep the Subjects constantly employed, in profitable Labour; Men must not only be restrained by good Laws from doing ill, but must also be encouraged to do well.

Persons of a higher Rank and Fortune, are not exempted from Diligence and Industry, in such a Way as becomes their Station, since their Ease and Happiness depend much upon it; for it is plain, that Luxury and Riot, trifling and expensive Pleasures and Diversions, a criminal Indolence, and trusting too much to others in the Management of their private Affairs, have ruined and consumed the most opulent Fortunes; they have been at last exposed to Duns and legal Diligence, and, if they have the least Spark of Virtue, are haunted with the corroding Thought of having deprived lawful and honest Creditors of their Due; while Buffoons, Sharpers, Sycophants, griping Usurers, and the idle Companions of their Pleasures, have wasted and devoured their Substance; and at last the Extortioner seizes all, and reduces them, from a State of Affluence and Credit, to a miserable Poverty and Contempt: They become the Hatred of good Men, and are deserted by the Bad and Vitious, who have contributed to their Undoing.

Whereas, the Man that governs his Passions, and manages his private Affairs with industrious Oeconomy and Discretion, enjoys social Happiness in it's greatest Perfection; he is esteemed and regarded by his Superiors and Equals, beloved by his Inferiors, and applauded by all; he is profitable to himself, his Family, and Friends; is an useful and worthy Member of the Commonwealth; and safely may be trusted with the most important Interests of his Country, as being under no Temptation to betray them.

I am, SIR,

Your's, &c.

PUBLIUS AGRICOLA.

LEGHORN, August

THE king of Sardinia having informed the English commodore of the operations of the Austrian and Piedmontese Army, the commodore, in order to assist him as much as lies in his power, return'd the 23d instant before the port of Bastia, with four men of war, three bomb vessels, and three firehips. He proposes to employ them against that port, whilst the attack which he makes by sea will be seconded by a body of 4 or 5000 Corsicans, who block up the place by land; and, in order to succeed in this expedition, the baron de Neuhoff, who has been here some months, and who has a considerable party in the island of Corsica, is return'd thither. The attack upon Bastia from the sea was to have begun yesterday, so that we expect soon to hear some account of it.

Antwerp, Sept. 27. The capitulation of the town of Namur consists of ten articles, the substance of which is as follows; That two days shall be granted to the garrison, which demanded six, to retire into the castle, with the necessary provisions and ammunition, and that during that time hostilities shall cease on both sides. That the lower Town should be given up to the troops of the most Christian king, and that they should faithfully deliver up the arsenals, magazines, &c. to his majesty's commissaries. That all the women in general should go with the garrison into the castle, unless they should rather choose to go out of the city without cloaths or baggage. That all those who have any employments under the queen of Hungary or the States General, may retire with their domestics and equipages on condition that they do not carry away with them any writings or papers belonging to the city. The garrison proposed among other things, that on condition the besiegers would make no attack against the castle on the side of the city, they would not fire that way from the castle; to which answer was made That each party should act, in that respect, as they should think proper.

From the general quarters of the marquis de Botta, at St. Pietro d'Arena, Sept. 17. We have already distributed to the troops the 50,000 Genouins, which the republic has remitted to us by way of douceur. The general opinion is, that we shall not remain here long, but that the whole army will speedily march for Provence. It seems at least as tho' all the preparations which we are making, tended towards an invasion of France, and thereby a powerful diversion in favour of the Allied army in the Low Countries, to the end that the ministry of Versailles may be inspired with more equitable sentiments.

Hague, Sept. 30. The last letters from Genoa are dated the 17th of September; at which time there were several English men of war in the harbour, the port was entirely free and open as usual, and business carried on in the city without the least disturbance from the Austrian troops, who were quartered in the suburbs, and paid in ready money for whatever necessaries they wanted; the marquis de Botta having declared, that as the Tradesmen had no share in the war, so they should not suffer by the war.

They write from Brussels of the 23d instant, that the French are providing magazines one third larger than they did last year, that they had sent several engineers to Mons and Charleroy, to put those places in a posture of defence; and that an express had passed through Brussels that morning, for the marquis de Puyseux at Breda, with dispatches of the last importance.

According to letters from Munich of the 25th, the third column of the Bavarian troops was to set out the 26th, with the prince of Hildburghausen at their head, in order to follow the two former columns.

Milan, Sept. 7, O. S. General Pallavicini, minister plenipotentiary from the empress in Lombardy, has, 'tis said, signified to the marquis de Carail, governor of Placentia for the king of Sardinia, not to intermeddle in the affairs of government, but to leave that to the management of an Austrian minister.

Upon the king of Sardinia's approach to Savona, the ladies of the burghers met him, in order to present him with the keys of the town; but he asked them, 'If they had brought those of the castle likewise?' And upon their answering, 'That they were not on the part of the magistrates,' his majesty sent them back, telling them, 'That he looked upon the town and castle as inseparable.' After which he took up his quarters in the suburbs. The governor and the garrison of the citadel are seen every day to walk quietly upon the ramparts without attempting to fire upon the Piedmontese, who are near the pallisadoes. There are 114 cannon and [illegible] the castle.

LONDON.

Letter from Plymouth, September 26.

"Just now arrived here the Nottingham Man of War, having on board the Crew of the Bacchus, a French Privateer (form[illegible]

formerly belonging to London), of 18 Guns, and 143 Men; which he fell in with in the Night, and engaged her so close, that the Wadd from the Guns set her on Fire, and she was burnt in a very short Time.'!

October 2. We are informed, that just before Admiral Lestock departed from Plymouth, he ordered all the Pilots and Fishermen of that place on board him, who were well acquainted with the Coasts of France.

There are several pieces of Cannon on board the Ships under his command, for erecting Batteries; which seems to confirm the general Opinion, that the Descent was intended on the Island of Rhee.

B O S T O N Nov. 10.

Extract of a Letter from Annapolis Royal, *dated Oct.* 25, 1746.

'—Monf. *Mayar* the Priest, that came over in the *French* Fleet, told our Priest, that the Fleet had come to these Parts against the general Inclination of the *French* Nation, but that the King had ordered it notwithstanding, and that most of the Commanders and others were against the Voyage, and for that reason had made sail when the Wind was contrary, and laid by when it was fair, for several Days together, and that there was a great Disagreement amongst the chief Officers.'—

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, dated Oct. 18, 1746.

'We have no News to advise you of but what we imagine you have had already; the most material being the *Spaniards* being beat out of *Italy*, and the *Austrians* and the King of *Sardinia* being in Possession of *Genoa*, so they have wrangled themselves into a fine Affair. A Peace with *Spain* has been much talk'd of since the Death of the late King, but it seems to cool now again. What the Issue of the present Negociations will be we can't say, tho' they certainly go on.'

Last Friday Capt. *Bennet* in the *Boston Packet*, arrived here from *Louisbourg*, and informs, that in his Cruize on the Coast of *Acadia*, he chased into *Prospect Harbour*, a Schooner Privateer, fitted out by the *French* Admiral, with 6 Carriage and sundry Swivel Guns, and 200 Men; also 2 or 3 Prize Schooners which the said Privateer had taken. This being in the Evening, Capt. *Bennet* anchor'd at the Harbour's Mouth till next Morning, when he went in, and having anchor'd within Pistol Shot of the Privateer and her Prizes, (which were all drawn up in a Line on the Shore) he fired smartly upon them for several Hours, till he had tore them almost to Pieces; during which Time the *French* from the Schooners fired briskly upon him, but at last they were obliged to quit their Vessels, and join'd a large Body of *French* and *Indians* on Shore, who had ply'd Capt. *Bennet* with their small Shot all the Time of his Engagement with the Schooners. He continued to fire upon the Enemy on Shore the remainder of the Day, and most part of the following Night, and saw them carry off several Men that had been kill'd by his Shot; but finding it impossible to get off the Privateer, (which he was very desirous to do) and having spent most part of his Powder he quitted the Harbour, and went to *Louisbourg*. Capt. *Bennet* was so near the Enemy during the Engagement, that they could talk together. He had his Boatswain and another Man kill'd, and several wounded, but 'tis hoped not dangerously; and by the *English* Prisoners then among them, but since returned, we are told, that the Enemy had above twenty Men kill'd by Capt. *Bennet*'s Shot. The said Capt. *Bennet*'s Company consisted but of forty odd Men, who all except one, behaved with uncommon Bravery, and is generally esteemed a very gallant Action.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, *Cleared*,

Sloop Sea-Flower, Michael Hacket, for Virginia;

Sloop Ranger, John Borden, for Barbadoes.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold by the Printer hereof (Price 3 *s.*)

A PROTEST AGAINST POPERY, shewing 1. The Purity of the Church of *England*. 2. The Errors of the Church of *Rome*. And 3. The Invalidity of the most plausible Objections; Proofs, and Arguments of the *Roman Catholics*: Humbly addressed to the Inhabitants of MARYLAND. By HUGH JONES, A. M. of the University of *Oxford*.

Annapolis, December 10, 1746.

THE Commissioners of the Paper-Currency Office, desire all Persons, that have Bonds dated in the Year 1735, to come and take up, or renew the same: And all those that have Interest due on their Bonds, are required to pay the same Yearly, as it becomes due; or they must Expect to be dealt with according to Law.

The Commissioners will attend at the Office every Wednesday.

By Order of the Commissioners,

RICHARD DORSEY, *Clerk of the Paper Cur. Office.*

December 15, 1746.

WHEREAS, in *April* Provincial Court last, was borrowed of the Subscriber, by some of the Gentlemen practitioners of the same Court, a Volume of the late Statutes of his present Majesty's Reign, on the Title page whereof is Wrote *For the Use of* Anne Arundel *County Court*: But the Gentleman Borrower hath not been so kind as yet to Return it. These are therefore to Desire the said Gentleman, or any other Person who hath got such a Book in possession, to Deliver the same to

RICHARD BURDUS.

December 15, 1746.

NOTICE is hereby given to all late or present Sheriffs of this Province (except *Worcester*, *Somerset*, and *Dorchester* Counties,) that have been Entrusted with the Collection of the Fees arising due unto the late *Lewis Gale* Esq; Deceased, as Judge and Register of the Land Office, and have not settled with him in his Life Time, that they are desired to send Copies of their Accounts and Insolvencies, during such their Sheriffalties unto the Subscriber, who is duly Authorized by the Surviving Executor to Adjust, Settle, and Receive the same; which will save them, as well as the Deceased's Estate, a great Expence.

RICHARD BURDUS.

HENRY WRIGHT, Whip maker in *Annapolis*, intending to depart this Province, by the latter End of next Provincial Court, hereby desires all Persons who are indebted to him, to discharge their respective Debts, before that Time: And all those who have any Demands on him, are desired to bring in their Accounts, in order to be paid.

HENRY WRIGHT.

N. B. Such Gentlemen as have any Whips which want repairing, are desired to send them to the said *Wright*, as soon as possible, he being determined to undertake no more than may be dispatched within the Time aforesaid: He will also give the full Value for such Whips, as shall be judged not worth the Expence of repairing.

If any Person who has a Parcel of *English* Leather Thongs for Hunting Whips, or Whalebone, to dispose of, may have for it 50 *per Cent.* upon prime Cost, by applying as above.

To

TO be Sold by the Subscriber, a Tract of Land containing 400 Acres, lying on *Back* River in *Baltimore* County. Whoever is inclin'd to purchase the said Land, may be inform'd of the Terms of Sale, by applying to

WARNER DULANY.

December 8, 1746.

ANY Person or Persons, willing to undertake the Building of a Brick Chapel of Ease, in the Parish of *Christ-Church* in *Calvert* County, may apply to the Vestry thereof, who will attend at the Church of the said Parish the first Tuesday in every Month, for that Purpose. Signed *per* Order,

JOHN GRAY, Register.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ferry from *Broad Creek* on *Kent Island* to *Annapolis*, lately kept by *Robert* [illegible], deceased, is still kept by his Widow, the Subscriber; where all Persons may depend on due Attendance, good Boats and skilful Hands. ELIZABETH WILSON.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,
On Wednesday the 17th Instant,

SEVERAL choice Country-born Slaves, one of them being a Blacksmith, the others House-Negroes; a very good Billiard-Table, made in *England*, and reckon'd to be as true as any ever in the Country; an extraordinary Eight Day Clock; and a Number of good Feather Beds and Furniture; lately belonging to *Mr. Edward Rumsey*. They will be sold for Sterling or Currency. The Sale will begin precisely at Noon, at the House of WILLIAM ROBERTS.

ALMANACKS for the Year of our Lord 1747, to be Sold by the Printer hereof.

To the Jesuits establisht in Maryland, and Pennsylvania;

Learned Sirs,

IMagining myself principally concern'd in the applauded answer to my Protest against Popery, that has been handed about by some of you in these parts, I have used all means in my power to procure one; in order for which, I applied to the gentleman on whom it is fathered, but he having in a very handsome manner disown'd it, I presume I may be excused, for making this my public request, that some one of you would vouchsafe to transmit me one of the Books, that I may rejoin to any sophistical fallacies, or sarcastical falsehoods (those usual tropes of St. Omer) that I hear this smart, performance (as your Friends call it) abounds with; assuring you, that any assertions of mine, that truly demonstrates it to be erroneous, shall readily be recanted. Your compliance with my request, will confer a great favour on,

Learned Gentlemen,

Bohemia, Sept. 15, 1746. Your humble servant,

H. JONES.

RUN away from the Subscribers, in *Fairfax* County, *Virginia*, a Convict Servant-Man, named *William Dunnington*, aged about 22 Years, is about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, with a remarkable Scar in his Forehead; had on when he went away a Blue Jacket, and a Strip'd Ditto. He took with him a Convict Servant Woman, named *Jane Williams*, aged about 25 Years, middle siz'd; had on when she went away a Strip'd Stuff Gown, pretty much worn, and other Apparel unknown. Whoever apprehends the said Servants, and brings them home, shall have two Pistoles, besides what the Law allows, paid by

HUGH WALLACE,
HUGH WEST.

THE Subscriber being provided with a good Tanner, from *Kendall* in *England*, who professes Tanning and making Sole Leather, as good as in *England*, and having the Tan-Yard with all other Conveniencies, which formerly belonged to Mr. *Richard Tootell* in *Annapolis*, gives this public Notice to all Persons having any Hides to sell, or to be tanned, that they may have the usual Prices given, or their Leather done at reasonable Rates; the Sole Leather delivered in twelve, and the Upper Leather in nine Months, from the Time the said Hides are put into the Tan-Yard. And for the better carrying on that Business, there will be a sufficient Carrier provided in that Time by

ROBERT SWAN.

N. B. Any Persons may have Skins dress'd in the Hair.

RUN away from *Sassafras* River, on the 9th of *Nov.* last, a lusty Negro Man, named *Prince*, about 25 Years old, full-faced, and pitted with the Small-Pox, and speaks *English*. He had on when he went away, a home-spun Kersey Jacket, a blue Waistcoat under it, an Oznabrigs Shirt (or Frock) and Trowsers, new shoes, and old Yarn Stockings: He pretends to have a Certificate for his Freedom, which it is supposed he has from one of the Sailors on board the Vessel he run from.

Whoever takes up the said Negro, and brings him to the Printer at *Annapolis*, or to the Subscriber at *Sassafras*, shall have four Pistoles Reward, and necessary Charges, paid by

SAMUEL ALLYN.

N. B. It is probable he is in *Baltimore*, [illegible] some other part of the Western Shore, as he went away in a Canoe.

November, 1746.

NOtice is hereby given, that *Robert Sutcliffe* of *London* Merchant, being come over, in Order to settle his affairs in this Province, and to discharge all the just Demands of him; Desires all those that are indebted to him, to come and pay their respective Ballances to him, at the House of *Philip Thomas*, Esq;

ROBERT SUTCLIFFE.

ALL Persons who have open Accounts with the Subscriber, of a Year's standing, or more, are desired to pay off their respective Ballances; which will prevent Trouble and Expence to themselves, and oblige *Their humble Servant.*

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. Very good Chocolate, Coffee, Raisins, &c. to be Sold by said *Reynolds*, at his House in *Annapolis*.

Likewise very good Window Glass, 6 Inches by 4.

Just Imported from London, *in the Ship* Philip and Peter, AND to be Sold by the Subscriber in *Annapolis*, for Ready Money or Bills of Exchange, by Wholesale or Retale, a choice Collection of *European* and *East-India* Goods, consisting of Woollen of all Sorts; *Scotch*, *Irish*, and other Linnens; double and single Checks, Oznabrigs, Rolls, Crocus, &c. A quantity of Gun-Powder, Glass, Window Lead, choice Salad Oyl; also good Raisins at 20 *d.* per Pound; Also good Bohea Tea, at 16 *s.* per Pound. JAMES RICHARD.

ALL Persons indebted to Mrs. *Rachel Bailey* of *Baltimore* County, Widow, either by Bill, Bond, Note of Hand, or Book-debt, are hereby requested immediately to pay the same, or give good Security; otherwise they may depend to be dealt with as the Law directs. The Subscriber is appointed by the said Widow *Bailey* to Act for her; and may be spoken with at any Time at his House near *Patapsco* Ferry.

CHARLES CARNAN.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, Post-Master, at his Printing-Office in *Charles-Street*; where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.